

The Weather

Local rains Monday and probably Tuesday, light variable winds. Yesterday's temperature: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 74 degrees.

The Pensacola Journal.

INCOME TAX OR INCOMING
HUNS—WHICH FOR YOU?

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

French Check New Offensive By Heavy Fighting

ENEMY'S NEW OFFENSIVE IS NO SURPRISE

Allied Commanders Not Taken Unawares By New Move By the Germans.

PREPARED TO MEET NEW THRUST

Armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht Hitting Line With Paris as Objective.

Armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht are again hitting the allied line in a new offensive with Paris apparently the objective, the Montdidier and Noyon. The enemy's initial maneuver evidently was in view the bending back of the allied front, then getting astride of the Oise river and driving southeast toward the French capital. The allied commander, it is asserted, were not taken unawares by the new offensive, but on the contrary, had anticipated another thrust, and preparations were accordingly made. Comparative quiet prevails along the Marne, and that portion of the front in Flanders held by British and French repulsed the Germans in an attack near Rheims.

PARIS BOMBARDED BY LONG RANGE GUNS.

PARIS, June 9.—The Germans bombarded the Paris district again today with the long range guns. Le Matin says there were some victims of yesterday's bombardment.

GERMANS GAIN LITTLE IN THE NEWEST THRUST

PARIS, June 9.—In the new thrust, directed on a sector between Montdidier and Noyon, Germans succeeded in gaining ground along a twenty-mile front to a depth of about two and half miles at certain points, according to the war office announcements tonight, and the fighting is very heavy, the French offering powerful resistance, and finally succeeded in checking the enemy advance.

HEAVY GAS BOMBARDMENT PRECEDES NEK OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 9.—The German offensive, which opened this morning, was preceded by a heavy gas bombardment. The enemy's gains yet been confined to our advanced zone, the principal line of resistance being untouched, according to latest reports. The enemy probably intends to turn to the right, between Matz and Oise, with the ultimate object to clear the way toward Paris.

WEEKLY CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS TOTAL OF 7,315

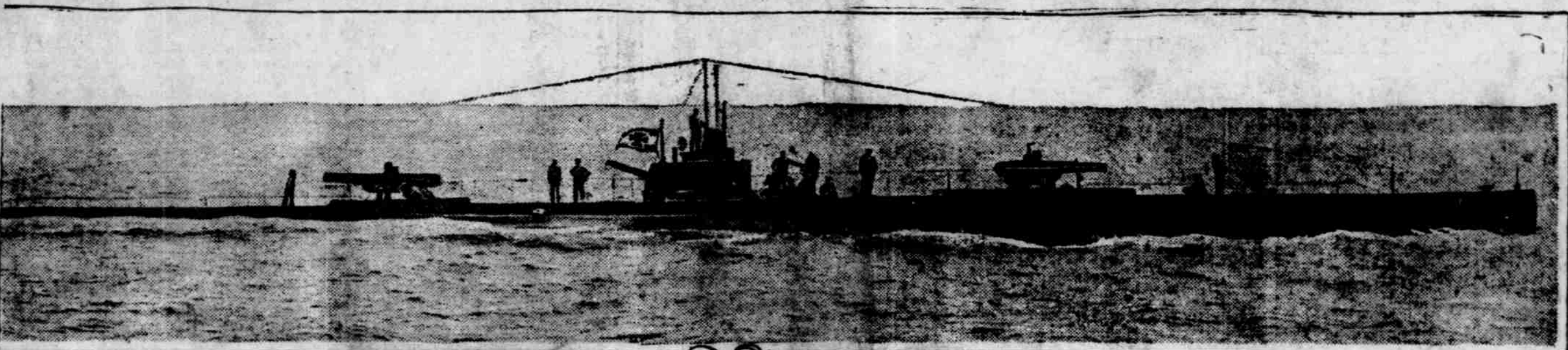
WASHINGTON, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing, including today's list show a total of 7,315, the war department announced, in making the public first of the weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action, from wounds, diseases, accidents, and all other causes, number 2,927, while 4,046 men were wounded and 343 are missing in action, including the men held as prisoners in Germany.

CERTIFICATES TO PAY INCOME TAX

JACKSONVILLE, June 9.—Collector of Internal Revenue James M. Gathcart has received the following wire from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and calls on all holders of the certificates of indebtedness mentioned to use them in payment of income and Excess Profits taxes.

Western Union Telegram. Washington, D. C., June 5, 1918. Collector Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Florida.

It is of the utmost importance to the financial arrangements of the government that tax payers who have purchased treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June twenty-five, nineteen eighteen should use such certificates in payment of their taxes and should not present the certificates for payment in cash. You must accept all certificates maturing June twenty-five, nineteen eighteen, tendered to you in payment of taxes and do everything you can to induce tax payers to tender certificates instead of cash obtain all possible local publicity for this.



This picture of the latest type of German super-submarine was printed recently in the Dutch daily Die Amsterdamer, and reproduced in English newspapers from one of which this copy was made. It agrees to some extent with the description may be survivors of the U-boats that have been sinking vessels off the U.S. coast on the sea-lanes from New York, carrying as it does, two guns mounted on the deck and one of the superstructure. So far as known, no actual photographs of this latest sea-monster have been received in the United States.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Bombardment of undefended coast towns on the Atlantic seaboard, air raids by hydro-airplanes brought over by large cruiser submarines, and extension of the danger zone to all shipping in the Atlantic lane to Europe and South America, face America today, since the operations of this latest sea-monster have been received in the United States. Fourteen months ago Henry Wood-

house, governor of the Aero Club of America, pointed out the possibility of aerial raids on New York and our coast cities, as a corollary of submarine activity on this side of the Atlantic.

What seemed then a remote possibility is today an immediate probability. America is for the first time face to face with real war at her very doors.

The sinking of American ships by the subs on this side is only a forerunner or what we may expect. If we awaken some night to the dropping of high explosive bombs in our streets we need not be surprised.

Certain action has already been taken by the government to prepare for such raids, but of course, if they grow an actuality, our air defense in all cities along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast must be built up to rival the defenses of London and Paris. Another thing that must be faced is the bombardment of undefended coast

resorts.

The English watering places along the coasts were repeatedly shelled by German light forces during the earlier part of the war, for two purposes—in a campaign of frightfulness by which the Hun has always thought he could frighten his opponent, and secondly, in an effort to cause such a demand for protection of the coast towns that the British grand fleet in the North Sea would be sent along the English coast to protect the towns, thus permitting the German high seas fleet to break through the cordon.

Neither result was achieved. The British were not frightened, nor did the British Admiralty make the mistake of dispersing the fleet for the mere protection of coast towns against raiders.

If the German submarines do bombard our coast towns, such as Atlantic City, Ashbury Park, Ocean City, and other undefended places, there will be pressure from local interests to bring

back our fleet to protect our own shores.

Our own navy department will make no such mistake.

Such isolated raids, while they may do some damage to property, will have no effect on the war; neither will the bombing from the air by submarine-mothered airplanes have a decisive effect.

Of course, adequate air defenses will be built up against such attacks, but raids of this character can only come at considerable intervals, and Germany will not be permitted to transfer the war from over there to over here.

German strategy, if it plans wholesale submarine operations on this side of the Atlantic, hopes to create such a reign of terror on this side that we may not continue to give effective aid to our allies abroad. She hopes to divert us from our main purpose in the war to the mere defense of our own coasts and shipping.

The naval machinery to meet submarine operations on this side was perfected long ago. It began to operate the day war was declared.

Today, many hundreds of scout craft of every kind, from light cruisers and destroyers down to motor launches, are patrolling the coast from end to end. Naval dirigibles and airplanes are increasing in numbers. Mining and netting operations are very extensive.

The naval reserve forces manning the coast patrol operations have had more than a year to perfect the offshore and inshore defenses against the submarine.

These men of "N. R. F." sometimes jokingly referred to by other branches of the service as the "Never Reach France" men, now have the same opportunity to distinguish themselves as the hard-working seamen in the British navy trawler and motor launch service have had. The navy department believes they will give just as good an account of themselves.

TRAINING SHIP BUILDERS ON LARGE SCALE IN U. S.

BIG AMERICAN STEAMER SENT TO THE BOTTOM

BOAT WITH CAPTAIN AND SEVENTEEN MEMBERS OF CREW MISSING, WHILE ANOTHER WITH SIXTEEN LIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The American steamer Pinar Del Rio, was sunk by a German submarine seventy miles off the coast of Maryland yesterday morning, and one of her boats with the captain and seventeen of the crew is missing.

Another boat with sixteen, landed on the Virginia coast, and a brief dispatch to the navy department tonight announcing the sinking did not say if the ship was shelled or torpedoed. The hope is held that the missing boat was packed up or will turn up at some point along the coast.

JAPANESE STEAMER TAKEN OVER BY U. S. STRIKES LEDGE.

A PACIFIC PORT, June 9.—Striking on a ledge in a dense fog off the north Pacific coast this morning, the Japanese freighter Aikoku Maru, said to be the first Japanese vessel taken over by the United States shipping board, is in a precarious condition and may slip off to deep water in high tide, according to a message received tonight.

U-BOAT IS ENCOUNTERED OFF CAPE HATTERAS

New Bedford, Mass., June 9.—Two whalers, which arrived here today, reported having been held up by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras. Captain Gonzalez, of the schooner A. M. Nicholson, said on his pleading with the captain of the U-boat that he was a poor man and that the loss of his ship meant ruin, he was allowed to proceed with his ship and a thirty thousand dollar cargo of sperm oil unharmed.

SLACKERS AN DESERTERS REPORTED HEAVILY ARMED

Scottsboro, Ala., June 9.—Alleged slackers and deserters who are said to be an organized band to resist capture, are hiding in the sand mountain vicinity, and the sheriff, it is stated, is preparing to capture the men, who are believed to be heavily armed. Arnold Henkel, the escaped German prisoner from Oglethorpe, is believed to be among the band.

FRENCH RESISTING VALIANTLY WHILE BATTLE CONTINUES.

PARIS, June 9.—Germans began an attack in force early this morning west of the scene of recent fighting in the region between Montdidier and Noyon, the official French statement says. The French resisted with valor in the fighting zone, and the battle is continuing.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—(Associated Press)—Less than a year ago there were not 45,000 men employed in American shipyards. Today there are more than 300,000 skilled mechanics and laborers engaged in building ships, and an additional 250,000 employed in making the engines, boilers, winches and other machinery necessary to equip them.

This tremendous expansion by which the United States hopes to put into service a new merchant marine that will rival the trading fleet of any nation in the world has been accomplished in methodical fashion, without any "fuss and feathers" but achieving a result that industry long will regard as one of the most brilliant victories of the war. It has been brought about by the Shipping Board through recognition of the principle that untrained men can become skilled workmen only through competent instruction. One of the first tasks of the Shipping Board therefore, was the creation of a Division of Education and Training, which has supervised the establishment of training centers and the development of instructors among the foremen and superintendents.

Training of the various kinds of shipbuilders in the yards in accomplished by putting the men to work on production jobs, under the supervision of a yard instructor. This yard instructor has full charge of gangs while they are learning. The efficiency of a green gang under training will average about 80 per cent of finished workmen.

Yard instructors are skilled mechanics trained in the teaching method. This training is given in a training center, where the mechanics are given an idea of instructional management, and how to get the instructions across effectively.

The first training center was established at Newport News. To it were sent skilled mechanics, selected from the yards. They were given a six weeks course of training, eight hours a day. During the last part of this course they were obliged to spend forty hours in the actual handling of gangs of green men. Yard instructors are drawn from a variety of trades, such as riveters, ship fitters, ship carpenters, caulkers, etc.

Twenty-two plants have sent men for training as yard instructors, 216 of these men have completed their training and 74 are now in training. In addition to the training center established in Newport News, there are several others established; at Hog Island, at Chester, Pa., at the Submarine Yard at Newark, N. J., and two special centers for the training of electric welders at Schenestady, N. Y., and at New York City.

So far 13 yards have put in training departments. One yard instructor can train about 150 men each year. The period of training for a green man varies from two to eight weeks. One yard has already trained enough yard instructors in the training centers to turn out weekly 300 skilled mechanics within the yard.

In addition to the training of green men, there exists the problem of tak-

PRESIDENT ASKS FLAG DAY PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED BY GOVERNOR

ALL TO OBSERVE WARSAVING DAY

CALLS ON ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS TO RALLY TO ASSISTANCE OF THESE CONDUCTING THE CAMPAIGN.

President Wilson in a proclamation issued from the White House recently called on all American citizens to rally to the assistance of those who are conducting the War Savings campaign in the various states. The President asks Americans to pledge the amount of War Savings Stamps they will absorb during the remainder of the year in the following language:

"This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our Army and Navy. Thoughtless expenditures of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories and over burdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great result which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift, to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war, to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks; and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency; and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own Government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys Government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the gov-

FLAG DAY PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED BY GOVERNOR

TWO STILLS ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE AT NIGHT

FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY BUT THROUGH EFFORTS OF VOLUNTEER WORKERS ENTIRE STOCK SPIRITS SAVED.

DEERLAND, Fla., June 9.—(Special)—The two stills of the Pine Land & Lumber Company were destroyed by fire last night. It is reported that a charge was placed in one of the stills without turning on the water and the still boiled over, the fire resulting. The flames spread rapidly but through the efforts of volunteer workers nearly the entire stock of spirits and rosin was saved.

W. J. Davis, manager of the plant was summoned from his home at DeFuniak Springs by phone and came to the scene immediately. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, with no insurance. Mr. Davis immediately placed an order for a new plant and operations will be resumed as soon as the necessary equipment can be installed.

STATE COUNCIL DEFENSE MOVES

TALLAHASSEE, June 9.—(Special)—The State Council of Defense has removed its headquarters from Gainesville, Florida, to the Capital City.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, of this organization, the chairman, Prof. P. H. Rolfs, Dean of the Agricultural College, resigned, and Governor Sidney J. Catts will now act as chairman of the Council. The resignation of Dean Rolfs came about on account of his other active duties, which are heavy. His resignation was accepted reluctantly.

The Governor has taken over the work, at the request of and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and has directed the Executive Secretary, Mr. H. S. Howard, to move the State Council office to the State Capitol, which will be done immediately.

All mail for the State Council of Defense, should be directed to Mr. H. S. Howard, Executive Secretary, at Tallahassee.

GEN. FOCH MAKES A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

LONDON, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive is a significant declaration of General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an important article contributed by him to the Weekly Journal, "Field." "Modern warfare to arrive at its end, and to impose its will upon the enemy recognizes only one means, that the destruction of the enemy's organized forces," he says.

Tallahassee, June 9.—(Special)—Governor Catts has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Friday the fourteenth day of June, 1918, will be the One Hundred and Forty-first Birthday of our National Flag; for the first time on this illustrious day the flag will fly in foreign lands, side by side with foreign flags allied with us in the cause of America and the world, and

Whereas, The National Secretary League is asking the co-operation of all our people in an adequate celebration of the most momentous Flag Day since the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes;

Therefore, I Sidney J. Catts, Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby proclaim and urge that the people of this State, observe the above day with appropriate ceremonies, particularly by the singing of songs. Let all the people in all possible assemblies engage spiritedly in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," realizing that millions elsewhere are likewise engaged at the same hour.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the Eighth day of June, A. D. 1918.

SIDNEY J. CATTS, Governor.
By the Governor, Attest:
H. CLAY CRAWFORD, Secretary of State.

ARMY CASUALTY LIST FOR ONE DAY HOD 198 NAMSS

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The army casualty list today contains 198 names, the largest number thus far reported in a single day. The list is divided as follows: Killed in action, 33; wounds received in action, 115; died of diseases, 1; died in air plane accident one; died of accident and other causes, 4.

The list today includes Corporal Bennie A. Jones, R. F. Grand Ridge, Florida, who died of wounds, and Captain James A. Anderson, of Summit, Georgia, who was killed in action.

MARINE CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS DOZEN NAMES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The marine casualty list today contains the names of two enlisted men who died of wounds received in action, and ten others wounded in action.

AMERICANS SUBJECTED TO HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9.—While the Americans in the Montdidier region were subjected to a heavy bombardment today, no infantry attack against them had developed during the first phase of the new battle.

BERLIN CLAIMS THAT AMERICANS ARE PUSHED BACK

BERLIN, June 9.—American troops in the attack northwest of Chateau Thierry, were driven back with heavy losses, according to an official report from general headquarters today with some prisoners taken.

MANDAMUS TO BE PRESENTED CIRCUIT JUDGE

Contention Between Opposition Candidates for County Commissioner Called Up.

NO FRAUD IN ANY WAY IS CHARGED

Proceedings Instituted by Counsel for Mr. White, Who Was Defeated for Nomination.

An interesting contention will be presented for adjudication to Hon. A. G. Campbell, Judge of the circuit court of this district, this morning, at a time convenient to His Honor. That contention is the question of whether or not, in substance, James Largue will assume the duties of county commissioner from District No. 1 in January, or whether or not J. Geo. White, the present chairman of the board of county commissioners, will continue to hold forth. In other words, the question is brought forth in the shape of mandamus proceedings, instituted by Robt. H. Anderson, counsel for Mr. White, who represents that there may have been some error in the count of one precinct and he may ask through such proceedings, that the count be made again.

Responding to the proceedings, to date, Kirk Monroe, counsel for Mr. Largue, who was declared the nominee by a majority of one vote, contends that the count was fair; that there was no evidence of fraud; that Mr. Largue, his client, was declared fairly and legally nominated, and that, in general, it would be not wise to grant the petition prayed by the other side.

The question will be presented to Judge Campbell this morning at the most convenient time, and it is probable that a decision will have been rendered by night. If not it will be within a couple of days. The case, it is said, presents few intricate points, and lawyers say that the court may settle the question without delay.

Mr. Largue and Mr. White were opposing candidates for the nomination of county commissioners in last Tuesday's primary. They were voted on three precincts, Nos. 12, 13 and 24. In the two last-mentioned, it is contended, the count may have been in error. There is no question of fraud inuring in the proceeding simply that there may have been a clerical error in the count on the part of inspectors. In making the count, however, each of the candidates had a representative or two in the polls. In Precinct 13 especially, where at one time some little difference in count arose, Mr. Largue, who, with a friend, was tallying, contended that he should be given one vote less than one of the election officials insisted that he had received. In this precinct, it is said, there were 148 votes cast. Mr. White receiving 70 and Mr. Largue 68. There were ten blank votes for county commissioner.

Pending an opinion on the question as submitted, the ballot boxes are still said to be intact, at the court house. It is understood that each of the inspectors and clerks of the precincts referred to in the proceedings will be required to be on hand. This indicates that they will be called upon to either reply to questions of the court or to certify to certain returns.

COMPLETE ROSTER NEW LEGISLATURE

TALLAHASSEE, June 9.—(Special)—Secretary to the Governor, Hon. J. S. Blitch, has completed a roster of the membership of the 1919 Legislature—both the House and the Senate. He made the statement this morning, that in his judgment, there will not be a vote against the Federal Prohibition Amendment in the next senate, and not over seven in the house of representatives.

Mr. Blitch further stated, that the results of the Primary Election show that the membership of the next Senate and House is made up of many of the most intellectual men of the State, and that in that respect it will be one of the strongest bodies that has ever convened in the State of Florida.

UNSUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL ATTACK ON AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—General Pershing's communique for Saturday, delayed in transmission until tonight, tells of an unsuccessful hostile attack northwest of Chateau Thierry Friday night, in which the enemy lost heavily without reaching the American lines at any point.